



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Br

12100

17.5

Distress in Ireland : 1847

Br 12100.17.5

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY



THE GIFT OF
HAVERFORD COLLEGE LIBRARY
HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA





Ms. 4.10.5

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE

PUBLISHED BY THE

**CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY
OF FRIENDS.**

No. III.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY WEBB AND CHAPMAN, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

1847.

Bn 12100.17.5



Gift of
Harvard College Library

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE,

&c.

Dublin, 25th of Third month, 1847.

Since the recent publication of the Second number of "Extracts from Correspondence," intelligence has reached this Committee from America of so remarkable a character, as to claim the immediate issue of another of this series of reports.

The letters contained in the following pages will commend themselves to the feelings of the reader. But the Committee can hardly forbear to advert to the exceeding promptitude, with which our brethren in that distant land have sought to administer to the necessities of the suffering poor in this country, and to the fact that this movement, in its origin at least, was in great measure unsolicited. It is cheering in no common degree, under the difficulties which continue to surround us, and of which no estimate can be formed of even the probable termination, to be thus assured that the distress of our country is regarded beyond the Atlantic as that of a member of the same family. The relief now afforded is in itself substantial and valuable, and the supplies which are likely to follow will probably surpass the largest calculation, but there are doubtless many who will find more real cause to rejoice in the evidence of brotherly kindness so largely exhibited on this occasion, and in the hope that this sentiment may so far prevade the community in the British Islands and the United States, as to strengthen the bonds of amity and peace in which both nations are now happily united. Considering the short time which had elapsed at the period of our latest accounts, since sufficient information of the distress in Ireland had reached the American public—that from the great extent of the union no opportunity had then been afforded for the full development of public feeling—that the supplies of money and food already received and on the way are but the first fruits of their liberality—the movement must be regarded as one of the most remarkable manifestations of national sympathy on record.

The first information of subscriptions in America for relief of the present distress in Ireland was conveyed by a letter from Thomas Pim Cope and other friends in Philadelphia, dated 31st of Twelfth month, 1846, and it is to be observed that the intelligence on which they acted had only reached that city a few days before. The address of this Committee to the members of the Society of Friends in Ireland, announcing its formation and objects, was issued on the 30th of Eleventh month, a few copies of which, accompanied by some private letters, were forwarded to New York by the mail steamer of 4th of Twelfth month, and formed the "printed sheets" alluded to in the following letter.

LETTERS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, 12th month 31st, 1846.

Dear Friends,

In consequence of a letter addressed by Jacob Harvey of New York to Thomas P. Cope, containing certain printed sheets in relation to the suffering poor of your island, and the proceedings of Friends in Dublin for their relief; a meeting of Friends of this city was held at the Mulberry-street House, on the afternoon of the 29th instant, at which committees were appointed to make collections in aid of your benevolent efforts, and also a committee composed of ourselves, to receive and forward such funds as might be collected, and to correspond on the subject.

Feeling a deep sympathy for the sufferers, by the calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit your land, and anxious to cast in our mite at the earliest period, in alleviation of the suffering poor, we enclose a bill for £500 sterling, (Browns and Bowen on Brown, Shipley, and Co., Liverpool, in favour of Thomas P. Cope,) in anticipation of collections which you can apply at your discretion, in furtherance of the charitable object in which you are so laudably engaged.

We salute you in love,

And are your friends,

To JOSEPH BEWLEY,
JAMES PERRY,
THOMAS PIM, JUN.

THOMAS PIM COPE,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
THOMAS KIMBER,
BENJAMIN H. WARDER.

Philadelphia, 1st month 14th, 1847.

Dear Friends,

Under date of the 31st ultimo, we forwarded to you Browns and Bowen's bill on Brown, Shipley, and Co., Liverpool, for £500 sterling, the second of which we now enclose. You will please also to receive herewith another bill of the same parties for the like amount, to be applied as the former, to the suffering poor of your country.

Your friends,

THOMAS PIM COPE.
THOMAS KIMBER.
BENJAMIN H. WARDER.
THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Philadelphia, First month 25th, 1847.

Dear Friends,

Referring you to our communications of the 12th month 31st, and 1st month 14th, in each of which we remitted to your address, Browns and Bowen's bill on Brown, Shipley and Co., Liverpool, for £500 sterling, we have now the satisfaction to transmit to you another bill of the same parties for the like amount, to wit £500 sterling.

Whether we shall be furnished with the means of making you a further remittance for your suffering poor, we cannot say; but we are induced to believe that on the opening of our interior navigation in the spring, our Friends in the west, among whom money is not very abundant, will send hither some produce for your sufferers, which will in that event be shipped to your address without delay.

Your friends,

THOMAS PIM COPE,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
• BENJAMIN H. WARDER,
THOMAS KIMBER.

Philadelphia, 2nd Month 9th, 1847.

Dear Friends,

We forwarded to you under dates of 12th Month 31st, 1846, and 1st month 14th and 25th, 1847, three bills of five hundred pounds sterling each, and now have the pleasure of sending you another bill of Browns and Bowen on Brown, Shipley, and Co., Liverpool, No. 15,633, also for five hundred pounds sterling; making altogether two thousand pounds sterling; all of which we hope will arrive safe.

While we feel deeply for your afflicted country, we cannot avoid gloomy apprehensions for the future, under the impression that few efforts have been made by your poor to cultivate their fields, for lack of seed, or other causes. You, who are more immediately conversant with this subject—this melancholy state of things—and better judges of the proper remedy, may nevertheless excuse us for suggesting the practicability of substitutes for the failure of your potato crop. It is now too late to comment on the culture of winter grain; but it has occurred to us as possible, that your people may derive advantage from the growing of other things of simple production, such as peas, beans, summer grain, &c. They should be urged to help themselves; idleness is the parent of mischief, and a dependence upon charity degrading and uncertain. Your climate forbids the planting of Indian corn with any hope of success, but great exertions should be made to prevent your lands from lying idle. You will excuse these remarks as coming from

Your concerned friends,

THOMAS PIM COPE,
THOMAS KIMBER,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
BENJAMIN H. WARDER.

Philadelphia, 2nd month 24th, 1847.

Dear Friends,

We are this day in the receipt of your favour of the first instant, by the steamer Cambria, *via* Boston, together with duplicate by the same arrival.

It is painful to perceive, not only from your letter, but by the public journals, that there is very little abatement of the sufferings of your people, by the awful visitation with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict your land. It must, however, prove grateful to your feelings to witness the deep sympathy manifested in our favoured country for the sufferings of yours.

Desirous of contributing in the most speedy manner in our power, towards the relief of your suffering poor, we enclose another bill of Browns and Bowen, No. 15,679, on Brown, Shipley, and Co., Liverpool, for five hundred pounds sterling; and the second of bill, No. 15,633, same parties and like amount.

In a previous letter we intimated that on the opening of our interior navigation, we had expectation that our western friends would send us some of their surplus produce for your suffering people. We continue of the same mind, and have encouraged them to the performance of that duty.

We are your friends,

THOMAS PIM COPE,
THOMAS KIMBER,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
BENJAMIN H. WARDER.

Philadelphia, 1st month 29th, 1847.

Dear Friends,

The accompanying document has just been placed in my hands, to be transmitted to you; and I have much pleasure in complying with the request. It is signed by several of my respectable townsmen. At the head of the list is the autograph, as chairman, of John B. Gibson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The parties were for some time hesitating as to the choice of an almoner for the distribution of their fund, on your side of the Atlantic, and have at length fixed on your committee, having been assured by me of your faithful discharge of that benevolent duty.

The first of their bill for £400 sterling, viz.: John Gihon and Co. of New York, on M'Calmont, Brothers, and Co., London, goes herewith; the second and third are left with me.

I congratulate you on this addition to your funds, and with deep sympathy for your afflicted people,

I remain your friend,

THOMAS PIM COPE.

Philadelphia, January 28th, 1847.

Respected Friends,

At a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, convened without public notice, to consider the condition of the poor in Ireland, the undersigned were appointed a committee, to devise means to collect funds for their relief. We have partially succeeded in this object.

Our attention has been attracted by the movement of the Society of Friends in Ireland in this cause, and by the letters of Jonathan Pim and others appealing to the sympathy of Friends in America.

They have responded to the appeal, and contributed to the relief of their "suffering brethren and sisters," with a promptness and liberality which reflect upon them the highest honour.

We desire to express our sense of the obligations the poor of Ireland are under to Friends in this country; and being well assured that the funds committed to your charge will be judiciously and impartially distributed, we have resolved to forward to you the amount of our collections. We now enclose first of exchange, No. 1509, drawn by John Gihon and Co. on M'Calmont, Brothers, and Co., London, dated New York, January, 1847, at sixty days after sight, in favour of John Tucker, and endorsed to the order of your treasurer, Thomas Pim, Jun., for four hundred pounds sterling.

The second of exchange shall be sent in a few days.

We commit this letter to the care of the Corresponding Committee of the Society of Friends in this city, to be forwarded to you.

When we shall have closed our collections, we will remit the remainder of the money in our hands in the same manner.

With esteem and regard, we are

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. GIBSON, CHAIRMAN.

JOS. TAGERT.

ROBT. TAYLOR.

WM. J. DUANE.

JOHN BINNS.

SAMUEL B. WYLIE.

JOHN S. KANE.

FRS. TIERNAN.

DANL. J. DESMOND.

HUGH CAMPBELL.

W. W. HALY.

JOS. JONES.

CHRS. FALLON.

ANSON V. PARSONS

WM. DICKENSON.

SAMUEL HOOD, SECRETARY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25th, 1847.

Respected Friends,

The committee who addressed you on the 28th of January last, with a bill of exchange for four hundred pounds sterling, in aid of the suffering poor of Ireland, have now the pleasure to send you a further sum of four hundred and twenty-five pounds for the same purpose. This letter covers a bill of exchange for that amount, drawn by John Gihon and Co. No. 1543, dated New York, February 25th, 1847, at sixty days after sight, on M^cCalmont, Brothers, and Co. London, in favour of John Tucker, and endorsed to the order of your treasurer, Thomas Pim, jun.

We hand it to the committee of correspondence of the Society of Friends in this city, to be transmitted to you.

Since our former communication, the members of our committee have been assiduous in their exertions to collect money, and awaken the public mind to consider the condition of the famishing poor of unhappy Ireland. Our exertions in the latter way have not been without effect, and the melancholy intelligence received by the steamer Sarah Sands at New York, about two weeks since, has created a lively sympathy in the minds of all classes throughout the United States.

A great public meeting* was held in the city of Washington, composed of the highest official authorities of our country, and the most distinguished members of congress, (senators and representatives) from each of the States of the Union. That meeting recommended that town meetings should immediately be held in every city, town, and village throughout the country, so that a large *national contribution* might be raised and forwarded without delay.

Many cities and towns have already acted on this recommendation, and we are confident our citizens will be in motion from one end of the country to the other. A very large and respectable town meeting was held in this city on the 17th inst., and the members of our committee, with other citizens, are now busily engaged in making collections, with a good prospect of receiving a large amount.

Large sums have been collected in the cities of New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other places, and we presume every exertion will be made to forward the amounts, either in money or bread stuffs, as speedily as possible. When the canals of Pennsylvania and New York are opened, large donations in bread stuffs will no doubt be forwarded to the sea-board, and will, we trust, reach your country in time to save many lives.

As most of the members of our committee are engaged in superintending the collections authorised by the town meeting, we have ceased to act under our former organization, and now give our undivided attention to the other work.

We remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN B. GIBSON, Chairman.

SAM. HOOD, Secretary.

* For a report of the proceedings of the meeting here alluded to, see Appendix No. I.

Philadelphia, 2nd month 20th, 1847.

TO THE CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, DUBLIN.
 Esteemed Friends,

A large number of the religious society of Friends in this city, sympathizing with the suffering condition of many of the people in Ireland, held a meeting of men and women Friends, at their meeting-house on Cherry-street, to consider the subject, and devise means best adapted to furnish the most ready and efficient aid to the sufferers.

An address was adopted, a copy of which is enclosed, which has been sent to Friends within the limits of our yearly meeting, and to some elsewhere. A central committee of sixteen Friends was appointed to superintend the collections, remittances, and shipments.

In addition to the trials you experience, in being witnesses to the privations and sufferings of your neighbours and fellow citizens, we are aware of the responsibility you have incurred in becoming the agents for transmitting to the parties requiring relief, that which may be sent to you from other places.

We feelingly sympathize with you in your labours of love, and trust you will feel the reward of well-doing, in administering to the wants of the destitute.

Enclosed you will receive a bill of exchange, drawn this date by Richardson, Watson, and Co., of this city, on Richardson, Brothers, and Co., Belfast, for five hundred pounds sterling, payable to the order of Joseph Bewley and Jonathan Pim, in London, which apply as you may think most suitable in carrying out your benevolent prospects.

Please advise us of its receipt by an early opportunity; and any suggestions in relation to the shipment of produce or other information will be acceptable.

Address your reply to GEORGE M. JUSTICE of this city.

Your friends,

JAMES MARTIN.

GEORGE M. JUSTICE.

HENRY C. CORBET.

GEO. DILLWYN PARRISH.

On behalf of the Central Committee.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

New York, 1st Month 26th, 1847.

JOSEPH BEWLEY,

JAMES PERRY,

THOMAS PIM, JUN.

Dear Friends,

A few individuals of our meeting in Rose-street having had an opportunity of reading the "address issued by a meeting of Friends of Dublin and its vicinity," held at Eustace-street meeting-house, the 18th of 11th month last, in relation to the poor; although not particularly addressed, have felt themselves willing to throw in their mite towards alleviating some of the sufferings so feelingly alluded to; and for this purpose have contributed 1105 dollars, (in various sums of 25, 50, and 100 dollars each) which is enclosed herein, in Hicks and Co's. bill of exchange at 60 days, on Rathbone Brothers and Co. of Liverpool, payable in London to your order, for £234 sterling, at six and a quarter exchange, which the Friends contributing request your committee to distribute in their own discretion, in food or clothing to the destitute and suffering, and oblige your friends,

GEORGE T. TRIMBLE,

SAMUEL WILLETS,

*Irish Relief Committee Room,
Prime's Buildings, 54, Wall-st.
New York, Feb. 24th, 1847.*

TO JOSEPH BEWLEY AND JONATHAN PIM,
Christian Friends.

Our fellow-citizens of every name and creed, deeply sympathizing with the distresses of the Irish people, have, with the greatest alacrity, come forward to contribute their mite towards the alleviation of a misery which we fear no human aid can reach in all its depths and recesses.

You will see from the public papers of this city what has been done. As a part of the fruits of the contributions of our people, we enclose Grinnell, Minturn and Co's first of exchange of the 23rd instant, on, Baring Brothers and Co., London, at sixty days, for Three Thousand Pounds sterling, payable to our treasurer, and by him endorsed to your order as secretaries of the Central Committee of Friends in Dublin.

This contribution, together with such others as we may send, is intended to be applied by your impartial Committee towards the alleviation of the misery of the famishing poor of Ireland. Our people generally prefer sending bread-stuffs, or other provisions; but the committee supposed that a speedy remittance in this form might give you notice of our zealous co-operation in your labours, and furnish a little aid which might be found useful before a cargo of provisions could reach you. There may be some districts of Ireland remote from the marts of commerce, which might be essentially benefited by a little prompt assistance of this nature. But we do not intend to direct your judgment in this matter, being well persuaded that your system of observation and relief will extend to every portion of your desolated country, to which your communications can reach.

We also enclose, for your government, in relation to the insurance of the bread-stuffs, &c. which we may ship to your address, a copy of our letter of this date to Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., of Liverpool.

We respectfully annex a copy of a resolution of our committee, relative to the provision in all cases to be made on your side, for the freight* on their shipment, for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland.

Resolved—That the instructions to the consignees of any provision or clothing, which are shipped by this committee subject to freight, shall be given in the following terms:—

“This consignment is made for the benefit of the famishing poor of Ireland, and if the freight can be paid out of any fund or contributions under your control, or accessible to your influence, you will be so good as to procure its payment in that manner; or, if such means do not exist, you will sell such portion of the invoice as may be necessary for the payment of the freight, taking care, as you always do, that poor families who are able to buy shall have the preference, at such reasonably reduced rates as may be consistent with the humane intentions of the contributors, and at the same time preserve all that is possible for distribution throughout the country, amongst those who are totally destitute of the means of purchasing food.”

Since the preceding resolution was adopted, the committee have come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to send you the Three Thousand Pounds sterling, herein before referred to, being influenced partially by the consideration, that if no fund or means on your side could be reached for the payment of the freight, it might be convenient for you to be in possession of a portion of our own resources available for that purpose. This idea occurred to two or three minds among us, and arose out of the apprehension, that such an arrangement as we had contemplated might not be practicable, and that the means of your committee might be so strained, as to forbid their application to that purpose. In possession of this

* The reader is probably aware that these truly kind and considerate arrangements of the committee in New York, respecting payment of freight, are superseded by the ready consent of our Government to pay the freight of all donations of food forwarded from that country.

active fund, primarily intended for distribution, and having power at your own discretion to sell any portion of the cargoes you may deem expedient, you will at once be able to determine on the best mode of applying our consignments, so as to save life, and shed rays, some small rays, of comfort into your desolate abodes.

You will observe from the character of our arrangements, that it is our intention, that after our remittance and our shipments have been made, you are to look to your side of the water for the result of every operation, and that our action in the premises will in every case be final, after the vessel leaves this port; since we have made for you ample provision to cover the freight and all expenses, and for the recovery of any insurance which may possibly become due to you under the instructions given to Brown, Shipley, and Co. of Liverpool.

After the collections in the churches next Sabbath, we shall be able to estimate the amount in provisions or bread-stuffs, which we may possibly ship before the first of April next.

We are, with much regard,

Your friends,

M. VAN SCHAICK, Chairman,
GEORGE BARCLAY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
JAMES RAYBURN,
WILLIAM REDMOND,
GEORGE M'BRIDE, JUN.

*Irish Relief Committee Room,
Prime's Buildings, No. 54, Wall-st.
New York, Feb. 24th, 1847.*

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY AND CO., LIVERPOOL,

Gentlemen,

You will please to effect insurances to the extent of Five Thousand Pounds sterling, or as interest may appear, on provisions, bread-stuffs, and clothing, the particulars not yet certain, by the barque Victor, W. R. Clarke, master, two-and-a-half years old, coppered five months since, 397 tons, stands A 1 in New York. The vessel, by charter party, "is from the port of New York to Cork, and a market in St. George's Channel—one day at Cork for orders, and one port only to be used in delivering cargo."

You will also please to insure Four Thousand Pounds sterling, or as interest may appear, by vessel or vessels from this port, bound to Cork, and a market in Ireland, to be shipped under the same circumstances, and subject to the same rules as the preceding.

The articles will be consigned to the Irish Central Committee of the Society of Friends in Dublin, for the benefit of the poor of Ireland; and in case of loss you will pay the net amount which may be received to the said Committee of Friends, of which Jonathan Pim and Joseph Bewley are the secretaries.

The premium of your insurance, and all your expenses and charges, if not given free, will be paid by said Committee of Friends, from funds which we remit by this conveyance to the secretaries above named.

The best feeling prevails in this country on the awful occasion; we therefore hope that the receipts will be considerable. Our collections of money up to this day, inclusive, amount to nearly forty thousand dollars.*

* Letters of a few days later date, received whilst this pamphlet was in the press, state the amount of subscriptions received by the Committee in New York to be about 70,000 dollars, or upwards of £14,000 sterling.

We remit by the Sarah Sands Three Thousand Pounds sterling, to the secretaries above named, for immediate or eventual use, as they shall determine.

With great regard,

M. VAN SCHAICK, Chairman.
GEORGE BARCLAY,
WILLIAM REDMOND,
JAMES RAYBURN,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
GEORGE M'BRIDE.

Committee for receiving and forwarding
donations in provisions, &c.

LETTERS FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 24th, 1847.

JONATHAN PIM, Dublin,
Esteemed friend,

As chairman of a sub-committee, to whom was entrusted the care of forwarding a sum subscribed by citizens of this town, Fair Haven, and a few others, for the relief of the destitute inhabitants of Ireland, permit me to say that, believing we can in no way so promptly and usefully accomplish the objects for which these subscriptions were made, as by remitting the amount to the committee of Friends, on whose behalf yourself, with Joseph Bewley, act as secretaries. I enclose the first of Exchange, Messrs. Brown, Brothers, and Co., of Boston, on Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., Liverpool, payable in London, at sixty days sight, £753 2s. 3d; and have to ask the favour of your committee to cause the same to be distributed at their discretion, for the relief of the most needy of their countrymen.

I am, with sincere respect,

Your assured friend,

(On behalf of the Committee,)

JAMES ARNOLD.

Lynn, Massachusetts, 2nd Month 27th, 1847.

JOSEPH BEWLEY,
Esteemed friend,

Enclosed I forward thee a bill of Exchange for one hundred and fifty-nine pounds, three shillings, and eleven pence, drawn on M^cCalmont, Brothers, and Co. London, which please place in the hands of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends in Ireland, to be appropriated in such way and manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, most effectually relieve the wants of that class of your population who are suffering from the want of food.

The remittance is from a committee of our meeting for sufferings, appointed a few weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions for the sufferers among you; and it came from one small section of our yearly meeting, and was nearly all obtained from our own members.

Further sums have been collected in other parts of our yearly meeting, but we are thinking about purchasing some bread-stuffs, and sending over, instead of remitting bills. Wilt thou please acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed. In doing so, please address thy letter to Samuel Boyce, Lynn, Massachusetts.

We do indeed sympathize with you very deeply in this afflicting dispensation.

May He who seeth the end from the beginning make way for your deliverance from the sufferings into which you are brought, and may the hearts of all in this land be bowed in reverent thankfulness for the blessings vouchsafed to us, is the desire of thy assured friend,

SAMUEL BOYCE.

Lynn, Massachusetts, 3rd Month 1st, 1847.

JOSEPH BEWLEY.
Esteemed friend,

I wrote thee on the 27th ult., and enclosed a bill of exchange on London for one hundred and fifty-nine pounds, three shillings, and eleven pence, to be applied under the care and direction of the Central Relief Committee of Friends in Ireland, to the purpose of aiding in the relief of that class of your population who are suffering from want, as represented in the various circulars which have been issued in Ireland and in England.

Since that was mailed, I have received from the committee of our meeting for sufferings a further remittance, and I now enclose another bill, to be applied to the same purpose. Nearly all of this now sent was obtained from Friends.

Please acknowledge the receipt of it, and inform me when thou writes what the prospect is among you, and whether the suffering still continues to as great an extent as heretofore.

In haste, thy assured friend,

SAMUEL BOYCE.

P.S.—Bill now enclosed is for one hundred and seventy-one pounds sterling, drawn by John Gihon and Co., on M'Calmont, Brothers, and Co., of London. The bill sent on the 27th was drawn and endorsed by the same parties as the one now enclosed, and on the same house in London.

Boston, Feb. 26th, 1847.

RICHARD ALLEN, Dublin.
Esteemed friend,

You will see by the Liberator, that your letters, communicating some particulars of the unparalleled destitution in Ireland at the present time, have been laid before the American public. The first one has been extensively copied into the newspapers, and has been the means of creating much sympathy, and securing considerable pecuniary aid for your suffering countrymen. From one end of this vast country to the other, the people are now pretty well informed as to the famine; for there is not a newspaper, whether religious or political, whether literary or scientific, among the multitude printed among us, which has not communicated to its readers the awful tidings, and called upon them, in tones of earnest entreaty, to contribute of their substance to send across the Atlantic the needed relief. The number of public meetings that have been held on this subject is too great to be chronicled in this letter. Cities, towns, villages—whether near or remote—have been deeply stirred, and are coming to the rescue in the spirit of universal brotherhood. I should judge that at least £50,000 had already been contributed in money, to say nothing of donations in the shape of food and clothing; and these, I trust, are only the first drops of a coming shower. I wish I could say that all will be done that ought to be done; but enough will be given to indicate a strong and wide-spread sympathy for the multitudes in your land who are crying for bread, or for any thing that will sustain life.

Last week our immense Faneuil Hall was densely crowded by the citizens, convened to consider what Boston should do for Ireland. The mayor, Hon. Josiah Quincy, (a brother of Edmund Quincy) presided; and among others who addressed

the overflowing throng, in most pathetic and eloquent strains, was Edward Everett, our late minister to the court of St. James, and now President of Harvard University. Our city always has led the way in the performance of noble deeds, and I trust she will more than maintain her high character in this instance. A petition has gone on from our merchants to Congress, asking that body to allow one of the sloops of war, now lying in our harbour, to sail for Ireland, freighted with provisions that are ready to be contributed for this charitable purpose. It would be a strange use for such a vessel, but not more strange than beneficent.

Our friend Francis Jackson has had something like a thousand dollars put into his hands, within a few days, almost exclusively by our little band of abolitionists, which sum he will transmit to Dublin by the Cambria on Monday next.

My heart aches to think of the destitution that abounds throughout your naturally beautiful and fertile island. The poverty and wretchedness which I saw during my ride from Portadown to Drogheda, afflicted me beyond description; and yet they were nothing compared to what exists in a large portion of your country. What is to be the end of these things? Are the millions to be left to perish, or left to subsist on the uncertain, inadequate charities of others, always on the verge of starvation? Surely this is not the will of God. The famine may not be laid to his charge. He never made the human family, or any portion of it, to live on a particular root, or to die of starvation, in case that root should be suddenly blighted.

Continue to make such suggestions as may occur to you, from time to time, through the medium of the *Liberator*, in aid of your country. I am thankful that, having a press under my control, I am able to address many thousands of the people, and to exert some little influence for the relief of suffering humanity. The shocking condition of Ireland shall at no time be forgotten by me.

Ever faithfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Boston, February 27th, 1847.

Dear friend,

RICHARD D. WEBB,

I have received your kind letter of the 17th of January, and the pamphlet describing the deep distress of famine-stricken Ireland. I have endeavoured to get the *Friends' Address*, with extracts from the pamphlet, published in many of our newspapers, (some of which I shall forward to you,) which I cannot but think had much influence in arousing the people of Boston and elsewhere, to the movement now going on for the relief of your countrymen. I have sent the pamphlet to James N. Buffam, with the request that he would do the same with it wherever he can.

The abolitionists generally have put their contributions in with the other portions of our people; some, however have preferred to send them through my hands, as you will see in the *Liberator*. Our anti-slavery friends, as you know, are far from being wealthy, but are among the first to move in aid of suffering humanity.

It gives me much pleasure to help forward these donations; many of them have come to my hands in letters from various places, and most of them express anxiety that they should go forward to the sufferers as soon as possible. I feel that I ought not to let the Cambria go back without them; they must therefore be remitted in a bill on London.

I prefer to send these anti-slavery mites to yourself, Richard Allen, and James Haughton, either or all, as it may be most convenient to apply them. If you should think best to hand the amount to your Dublin committee of Friends, do so, or otherwise, as you may judge the most good may be done for the relief of your suffering countrymen; and let me have some statement of your doings herein, to publish in the *Liberator*, so that the donors may know the ultimate destination of their donations.

I herewith enclose the first of a bill of exchange drawn by J. Amory Davis on the Bank of Liverpool, for £200 sterling, payable to your order in London, at sixty days after sight, which please collect, and apply as aforesaid.

I am yours truly,
FRANCIS JACKSON.*

P.S.—I send this by Harnden's Express, who advertises to take any packages that may go for the relief of the distressed in Ireland, free of charge.

LETTERS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, 1st month 27th, 1847.

Esteemed Friend

JOSEPH BEWLEY,

Enclosed thou wilt please find Alexander Brown and Son's draft for £50, a contribution from our little company in this city for the suffering poor in Ireland. Thou art aware that the number of Friends here is very small; most of them are in very moderate circumstances, which will account for the small sum now forwarded. We wish you every encouragement in your work and labour of love. Please acknowledge the receipt of this.

Respectfully thy friend,
RICHARD H. THOMAS.

Baltimore, 25th February, 1847.

Messrs. JOSEPH BEWLEY, JAMES PERRY, THOMAS PIM, JUN., Dublin.

Gentlemen,

The Irishmen and citizens of Baltimore generally have heard with deep regret the great calamity that poor Ireland has been visited with, in the loss of her crops for two years in succession; they have watched with anxious eyes its progress on the population of that devoted country, until it has assumed the form of famine.

An all-wise power governs all things, and knoweth what is right; but the wailings of the destitute and famishing can only be alleviated by the administration of food, to stay the hand of death.

The situation of the people of Ireland has brought into action the benevolent and philanthropic citizens of Baltimore.

At a public meeting held in this city a short time since, (at which the Honourable Jacob G. Davies, Mayor, presided,) it was resolved unanimously, to collect subscriptions in behalf of the suffering poor in Ireland. We have progressed well thus far. At a meeting of contributors to the fund, it was resolved—"That we remit to the Central Committee of Friends in Dublin the amount now on hand, to be by them distributed as in their judgment and wisdom they may deem best;" believing that your committee will continue to exercise your kind, liberal, and philanthropic care over the distribution of this small amount, as you have done over that of greater magnitude.

The amount has been contributed to by many hard-working Irishmen, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and would like to know that its benefits should reach over as large a space of Ireland as you can possibly extend it to, without partiality to age, sex, or religion.

* Another letter was also received from Francis Jackson, containing a further remittance of £73 6s. 1d.

I herewith enclose a bill of exchange for one thousand pounds sterling, at sixty days sight, drawn by Messrs. James Cheston and Son, on Messrs. Sanderson, Frye, Fox, and Co. of London, the receipt of which you will please acknowledge.

We shall continue our collections, and, if convenient, would thank you for a file of Dublin papers.

Very respectfully,

HUGH JENKINS,

Treasurer of the funds for relief of suffering poor in Ireland.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the collections of two churches (St. Patrick's and the Cathedral) amounting to seven hundred and fifty dollars, have been handed me, which enables me to add to the above amount, a second bill of exchange on same parties for two hundred pounds sterling, making twelve hundred pounds sterling.

The expectation is, that *provisions* may be purchased with enclosed, and distributed.

LETTERS FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, 19th February, 1847.

JACOB HARVEY, Esq. New York.

Dear Sir,

Your favour of the 13th was duly received. Acting on your recommendation, which was confirmed from other sources, the committee have this day forwarded to Dublin a bill of exchange for one thousand pounds sterling, from collections made in the city, which are still progressing; and it is hoped that a much larger amount may be ready for the same destination by the packet of the first. Circulars have been forwarded to influential persons in the interior; also to North Carolina and Georgia, calling upon them for contributions in money or provisions; and from information received, it is believed that the call will be well responded to.

The railroads of this state will carry all packages marked *Ireland*, free of charge; and storage to *any extent* is offered on same terms. No donations of grain or provisions have yet been made; and if any are received, it must lay in store for the present, as every vessel here is full, and freight for cotton one penny.

The sympathy of the community is aroused; and for so far the subscriptions are liberal, from five hundred dollars to ten cents; the widow's mite thankfully received; many circumstances worthy of record show the general feeling; for instance, the teachers and scholars of a female seminary, conducted by Madame Du Pree, have handed in their pocket money, amounting to one hundred and one dollars, eighteen cents.

Believing you would be gratified at our proceedings, and that you are so warmly active and interested in the cause, I make this communication.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER ROBINSON.

Charleston, South Carolina, February 19th, 1847.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BEWLEY, JAMES PERRY, AND THOMAS PIM, JUN.,
Dublin, Ireland.

The sympathies of the people of this country are strongly excited in behalf of the destitute and starving condition of the poor people of Ireland; and zealous efforts are every where making to raise and forward funds for their relief.

The enclosed bill of the bank of Charleston, on the bank of Liverpool, for £1000, is now enclosed to you, as a part of the contributions being raised in this city for that purpose. We commit the money to your committee, because of the known

integrity, benevolence, and fidelity in the administration of such trusts, ~~that~~ has ever characterized the Society of Friends; and the only request we have to make to you is, to distribute the money with the least delay possible, to such parts of the country and in such way as in your judgment is the best calculated to do the most good, advising us at your convenience of the receipt of the bill, and the distribution of the funds. We have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient and humble servants,

JAMES ADGER,
H. W. CONNER,
ALEXANDER ROBINSON.
COMMITTEE.

Charleston, February 28rd, 1847.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BEWLEY, JAMES PERRY, THOMAS PIM, JUN.
Dublin, Ireland.

We had the pleasure to enclose you, on the 19th, a bill for one thousand pounds sterling, the second of which, with the duplicate of our letter, you will find within.

We now beg to hand you a further remittance of three hundred pounds sterling, drawn by the same parties upon the same parties, which we desire to be appropriated in the same way; namely, for the relief of the destitute and starving poor of Ireland, in the most speedy and effectual manner possible, under the circumstances.

We expect to make you a further remittance very shortly for the same benevolent object; and from the humane and charitable dispositions manifested everywhere, we do not despair of rendering some effectual aid before we are done.

Although the sympathies of our people have been as deep, and their readiness to contribute been at least equal to any other part of the country, we have not adopted the usual expedient of public meetings and general committees; on the contrary, as soon as the severe distress of the Irish people became known to us, the Hibernian Society of this city immediately took the initiative, and peremptorily organized the most effectual means of raising and forwarding funds, and the work has proceeded quietly, but steadily and surely, and we are most happy to say, with complete success; our comparatively small community have, with the most liberal and benevolent spirit, nobly responded to the calls of humanity; and it is with extreme pleasure that we testify to the fact.

We are one of the committees appointed by the Hibernian Society of Charleston, to carry forward their beneficent design; and it is in that capacity that we have the honour to address you.

Very sincerely,

Your obedient and humble servants,
JAMES ADGER,
H. W. CONNER,
ALEXANDER ROBINSON.
COMMITTEE.

The Committee do not feel it necessary to make much addition to the foregoing extracts. They are sensible how largely their responsibility and labours will be increased by the additional trust thus committed to them; but the circumstances in which they are placed forbid them to shrink from it, and the generous confidence of individuals and bodies wholly unknown to and unconnected with them, must be a further stimulus to exertions to which they have been impelled by a sense of duty.

Amongst the most recent measures of the committee has been the issue of a circular to their correspondents throughout the country, tendering renewed present assistance, which there is reason to apprehend may be especially wanted for a few weeks to come, for the reasons assigned therein. They trust it will be gratifying to their subscribers in America, to be informed, that in hastening their supplies as they have so kindly done, they have been instrumental in affording help at a period of peculiar difficulty. A copy of the circular is given in the appendix (No. 3).

The following remittances from America to the Central Relief Fund of the Society of Friends, have been received up to the present date :—

From Friends in Philadelphia, by the hands of T. P. Cope and others—five remittances	£2,500	0	0
— Citizens of Philadelphia, per J. B. Gibson, chairman—two remittances	825	0	0
— Friends in Baltimore, per Richard H. Thomas	50	0	0
— A few members of Rose-street meeting, New York, per George T. Trimble, and Samuel Willets	234	0	0
— Citizens of Brooklyn, per A. G. Hammond, chairman	61	17	9
— John Maxwell, New York, per J. Harvey, 25 dollars	}	20	0 0
— R. E. Maxwell, do. do. 25 "			
— Edwin Forrest, do. do. 30 "			
— J. M'Carthy, Salina, New York	5	0	0
— S. Cambreling, New York 25 dollars	}	6	0 0
— D. Sullivan, do. 5 "			
— H. R. Jones, do. per Jacob Harvey	5	0	0
— Anonymous	4	0	0
— Do.	1	0	0
— Do. in New York, per Samuel Harard	10	12	3
— John B. Graham, do. per Abraham Bell	10	0	0
— William Waterman, do. do.	1	0	0
— Owen Churchman do. do.	1	0	0
— Anonymous do. per Jacob Harvey	57	16	6
— Do. do. do.	8	0	0
— Do. do. do.	2	0	0
— Citizens of New York, per M. Van Schaick, chairman	3,000	0	0
— Friends in Philadelphia, per George M. Justice, and others	500	0	0
— Citizens of Charleston, per James Adger and others—two remittances	1,300	0	0
— Do. of Baltimore, per Hugh Jenkins	1,200	0	0
— Do. of New Bedford, &c. per James Arnold	753	2	3
— Friends of Lynn, Massachusetts, &c. per Samuel Boyce—two remittances	330	3	11
— Abolitionists of Massachusetts, per Francis Jackson of Boston—two remittances	273	5	1
— Friends at Pickering, Upper Canada, per William Wright	28	0	0
	£11,186	17	9

APPENDIX I.

From the NATIONAL ERA, dated " Washington, February 18th, 1847."

**PUBLIC MEETING AT WASHINGTON FOR THE RELIEF OF THE
SUFFERING POOR IN IRELAND.**

PRESIDENT.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President of the United States.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. John Fairfield, Senator from Maine.
 Hon. C. G. Atherton, Senator from New Hampshire.
 Hon. Solomon Foot, Representative from Vermont.
 Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Representative from Massachusetts.
 Hon. A. C. Greene, Senator from Rhode Island.
 Hon. James Dixon, Representative from Connecticut.
 Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Senator from New York.
 Hon. Wm. Wright, Representative from New Jersey.
 Hon. Simon Cameron, Senator from Pennsylvania.
 Hon. John M. Clayton, Senator from Delaware.
 Hon. James A. Pearce, Senator from Maryland.
 Hon. Jas. M'Dowell, Representative from Virginia.
 Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Senator from North Carolina.
 Hon. John C. Calhoun, Senator from South Carolina.
 Hon. T. Butler King, Representative from Georgia.
 Hon. E. A. Dargan, Representative from Alabama.
 Hon. J. W. Chalmers, Senator from Mississippi.
 Hon. Emile La Sere, Representative from Louisiana.
 Hon. Wm. Allen, Senator from Ohio.
 Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Senator from Kentucky.
 Hon. A. Johnson, Representative from Tennessee.
 Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana.
 Hon. John Wentworth, Representative from Illinois.
 Hon. D. R. Atchison, Senator from Missouri.
 Hon. Chester Ashley, Senator from Arkansas.
 Hon. Lewis Cass, Senator from Michigan.
 Hon. J. D. Westcott, Senator from Florida.
 Hon. Samuel Houston, Senator from Texas.
 Hon. S. Leffler, Representative from Iowa.
 Hon. M. L. Martin, Delegate from Wisconsin.
 Hon. W. W. Seaton, District of Columbia.

SECRETARIES.

Joseph Gales, Esq.	Thomas Ritchie, Esq.
Erastus Brooks, Esq.	W. E. Robinson, Esq.
J. A. Houston, Esq.	G. A. Dwight, Esq.
Nathan Sargent, Esq.	G. Bailey, jun. Esq.
E. Harriman, Esq.	James Morss, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS, ADDRESSES, ETC.

Hon. George Ashmun.	Hon. Washington Hunt.
Hon. J. J. Farn.	Hon. Isaac E. Holmes.
Hon. J. B. Bowlin.	Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.
Hon. W. W. Seaton.	Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D.
B. B. French.	D. A. Hall, Esq.

Jacob Bigelow, Esq.

The meeting being duly organized, the President, in a few introductory remarks, expressed his deep sympathy for the suffering poor of Ireland. He rejoiced to see so many persons present to respond to the call which had been made for a meeting to express national sympathy for the sufferings of a people upon whom a great calamity had fallen.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the famine now existing in Ireland is so extensive, and is attended in many places with such appalling scenes of distress, as to present a proper case for national sympathy and charity.

II. That the enlightened and improved spirit of the age, the dictates of humanity, and the authority of our holy religion, all suggest to the people of the United States that such unexampled calamity and suffering ought to overcome in their regard all considerations of distance, foreign birth and residence, and difference of national character; and that it is enough that they are men, women, and children, and as such belong to our own intellectual human nature.

III. That, taking into consideration the necessity of prompt as well as general action, in order to produce a beneficial result, and that in this city are assembled, at the present moment, many persons from all parts of the country, it has appeared fit that measures for a general national movement in favour of the suffering poor of Ireland should commence here: Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the people of the United States a general contribution in money or provisions, the proceeds to be forwarded, with all practicable dispatch, to the scene of suffering.

Resolved, That his honor the Mayor of New York, the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, of the city of New York, and the Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence, collector of customs of the said city, be requested to act as a General Committee to receive contributions, and to forward the same to such ports and places in Ireland, and place them in such hands for distribution as they in their discretion may think advisable.

Resolved, That his honor the Mayor of New Orleans, the Collector of Customs, Samuel J. Peters, and John Hagan, Esqs., be requested also, as a General Committee, to receive such contributions as may be more conveniently forwarded to that city, and to forward the same to such ports and places in Ireland, and place them in such hands for distribution, as they in their discretion may think advisable.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the cities, towns, and villages in the United States, immediately to appoint committees to receive contributions and make collections, to be forwarded to the General Committees in New York and New Orleans; and that the amount of all contributions be transmitted by the said General Committees, in flour, Indian corn or meal, and other provisions, as the said committees may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the General Committees be requested to make public, from time to time, the progress of the contributions, and the amounts transmitted to Ireland.

Resolved, That the Mayor of Washington; the Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, of the Senate of the United States; the Hon. Hugh White and Wm. W. Woodworth, of the House of Representatives of the United States; W. W. Corcoran, Thomas Carbery, R. C. Weightman, William Gunton, William A. Bradley, B. B. French, W. E. Robinson, Gregory Ennis, and G. Bailey, jun. Esqs., of the city of Washington, be a committee to receive contributions from the inhabitants of Washington and persons now resident therein.

Resolved, That the Mayor of Boston, the Hon. Marcus Morton, collector of the port of Boston, and the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, be requested to act as a General Committee for Boston and New England generally, to receive and forward contributions to Ireland.

Resolved, That the Mayor of Baltimore, Gen. Marriott, collector of customs for the port of Baltimore, and Hugh Jenkins, Esq., be recommended as a similar committee for that city.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Collector of Philadelphia be recommended as a similar committee for that city.

Resolved, That the Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. E. A. Hannegan, Hon. Edward

Curtis, Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D., and W. E. Robinson, Esq., be a committee to transmit copies of these proceedings to the several General Committees, and to publish the proceedings and addresses.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the following circular has been addressed to the gentlemen therein mentioned, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans :—

Washington, February 10, 1847.

GENTLEMEN, We have the honour to transmit you the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting held in this city yesterday, by which you will perceive that an immediate and general contribution is recommended to the people of the United States, for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland; and that you are requested to act as a General Committee, to receive such contributions, and to forward them to their destination.

We are quite aware that your selection as agents for the accomplishment of this benevolent object may impose on you no inconsiderable degree of attention and trouble; but we persuade ourselves that you will not, on that account, decline a service, the performance of which, by some competent hands, seems so imperatively called for by all the feelings of humanity and a deep sense of duty. We need hardly say that no time is to be lost. To give usefully and beneficially, we must give quickly. Every day's delay more and more embitters human suffering, and endangers human life. The recommendation which we have made to all the citizens of the United States, and the application which we now address to you, will, we doubt not, be received, regarded, and attended to, in the spirit of that charity which is kind, which seeketh not her own, which beareth all things, hopeth all things, and never faileth. And while the rich contribute of their abundance, and cast their gifts into this treasury of love and good will, those whose means are less will remember the benediction bestowed on her who of her penury cast in two mites.

With entire respect, we are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

DANIEL WEBSTER.
E. A. HANNAGAN.
ORVILLE DEWEY.
EDWARD CURTIS.
W. E. ROBINSON.

APPENDIX II.

The following letter has been transmitted by a correspondent in New York, with liberty to make any use of it that might appear desirable :—

Boston, February 10th, 1847.

JACOB HARVEY, Esq., New York,

Dear Sir,

I have read with deep sympathy the letter you sent me, addressed to you by one of your friends in Dublin. All humanity must mourn the destitution of unhappy Ireland, and every head and hand should be ready to contribute their mite to relieve her sufferings. How this is to be done effectually is a question not so easily answered; look at the condition of the country.

The social evils connected with the cottier's tenure, the want of capital, the low state of agriculture, and the depressed condition of the people, have rendered the failure of the potato crop a most awful calamity. These are the sentiments of your friend, and this condition is perilous in the extreme. The purse of England, it is true, is now opened to Ireland, and may supply food and clothing, and for a time lessen the amount of actual starvation among her population; but this remedy cannot last long, nor is it the kind of remedy to be desired. The relief, to be salutary and effective, must come through the laws. The land must support the population, and the absentees must be made to support their own.

Perhaps the experience of a landed proprietor in America may be of service in this crisis; at all events it is given to you in the hope that in some way it may be useful:

My landed property, now partly sold, once covered an extent of more than ten miles square, and at that time included the towns of Prospect, Searsport, Belfast, and Frankfort on Penobscot river, in the state of Maine. The small farmers who purchased under me were poor; they bought my land, uncultivated and rough; their only property, an axe; their only means of support, the strength of their hands and the courage of their hearts. These farmers, approaching somewhat to your cottiers, were, in one respect, as poor as the Irish are now: they had no money, and they were obliged, many of them, to buy food for present consumption, and seed-corn for the first year's sowing of their field. What their condition is at this day you can judge for yourself, since their tenable property amounts to millions. When permitted to enter on my land, I gave to the applicant a bond conditioning to convey the fee of the farm on payment of certain notes, which, if not paid, the bond was void, and the occupant might be ejected. In addition to this tenure, the following were, in my opinion, the principal operative causes which have produced the results I mention, and made the farmer prosperous and happy. The towns I have spoken of are divided into two kinds of districts—road districts and school districts; and annual taxes are laid by legal authority, in each of them, to be expended in making and repairing roads and bridges, and in building schools and supplying them with teachers. In Ireland, power might be vested in the Lord Lieutenant to appoint commissioners to do the same thing.

The road tax is a certain per centage on the value of *every acre of land* within the district, and is payable in money, or worked out by the peasantry at so much the hour.

The school tax is also levied on the *land*, but is payable only in money; although, in their operation, these taxes, if not paid by the farmer, tenant, or cottier, must be paid by the landlord, *the owner of the fee*, to save his land from being sold on execution; yet they have in practice proved very beneficial to the resident, and not over burthensome to the absentee. In the road tax, the cottier and small farmer works out his tax at a cost of from one to three days' labour per annum, his days of labour being selected with reference to his own convenience, and so adjusted as not to interfere with the cultivation of the land, on the other hand, the large proprietor and absentee pays his road tax in money; but the tax being one of labour, the money thus received is always expended in labour, in constructing new roads and bridges, or in improvements and repairs on those already existing; and thus money is made to circulate among the cottiers and the poor, for their present benefit, and at the same time giving them employment when they might otherwise be idle. In this manner, more than one hundred miles of road and forty bridges have been constructed on my estate, by which the farms are increased in value, and the neighbourhood greatly improved.

In the school tax, it being a money tax, and collected *from the owners of the soil in fee*, the other tenures not being called upon, the burden of course falls exclusively upon those whose who have money, and upon such as have large cultivated farms, and parks, and ornamental grounds, and good substantial houses. The districts are large or small according to the wants of the people, but every school district is compelled to have a school house and employ a teacher. The schools are few. By these means, for a trifle, and generally at no cost, all the small farmers and cottiers have their children taught the rudiments of an education connected

with habits of decency and order. I can also safely declare, as the result of my own experience, that every expense and effort which has been made to raise the standard of education in a district, has reacted to the profit and advantage of the owner of the soil, and I am happy to say, that there is not now to be found among the many farmers on my property a single individual, who does not read, and write, and cast accounts.

The question then arises, can this system be applied to Ireland? Can the cottier be made as intelligent as the American settler? can he by the help of better laws, be raised to the rank of the small farmer? Will the great proprietors and absentees be as gentle or sagacious as the American landholder, and as cheerfully obey laws which, though ultimately for their own benefit, have at first the appearance of being no other than an additional tax on their land? The extreme destitution of the Irish population, and the small and uncertain returns of rent, afford a favourable opportunity for Government and the landlords to try a change.

No change can be for the worse; there is, therefore, little danger in making an experiment. What is now proposed has been found to work well here.

Although the cottier is doubtless much inferior to the American settler, or the woodsman of America, yet I imagine the Irish landlord, proprietor, and absentee will claim to be superior, and certainly will never acknowledge himself to be lower, or less liberal, humane, and gentlemanly than the same class among us. Now if this proves true when put to the test, it is sufficient to secure a favourable result from the changes here presented; their success, in fact, will mainly depend on the cordial co-operation of the great proprietors with the officers of government, in pushing them through as measures of relief.

If the local regulations cited above are fully and faithfully carried out, in my humble opinion, a few years will see the hills of Ireland levelled, and her vallies raised along her lines of road; will see new roads cut in all directions, and opening new sections of country, with beautiful bridges, walls, hedges, and trees ornamenting her public ways, and neat village schools peeping out at interesting points for the instruction of her people. A few years more will see the cottier system nearly abolished, and in its place flourishing farms and well stocked farm-yards, and this same people educated, and prosperous, and happy.

A minute examination of these special laws of internal improvement and popular education, which I have ventured to suggest, cannot well be given in the compass of a letter, nor would the examination, if practicable, be equally effective as a guide, with such details as the intelligence of a paternal government might devise, based upon a local knowledge of the tenures of the land, and the habits and prejudices of the parties to be affected.

I shall be most happy if anything I have here feebly sketched, in reply to your friend's letter, can in any way contribute, in the slightest degree, to alleviate the suffering condition, or brighten the future prospects of so gallant and warm-hearted, so generous and noble a people as the Irish.

With great respect, your obedient humble servant.

DAVID SEARS.

P.S.—To carry out the views of my letter in detail would require a volume, and include the subjects of a law creating a registry of deeds, a betterment law, and a law regulating devises and limiting entails. I have the impression, however, that entails in England are now as easily broken as here, if the living parties, i. e. the tenant for life and the remainder man in tail, choose to break them by lease and release, fine and recovery, and other technical modes of overleaping an obstacle which the government is unwilling to demolish. Were sufficient power in the hands of the viceroy, first to district towns, and then to sell delinquent estates, the question of entail need not be touched. The landlords themselves would undertake the matter, and save the administration the trouble. The cottier oppression cannot exist under the levy of the school and road tax.

APPENDIX III.

Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends,
57, William-street, 26th of Third Month, 1847.

The extensive reduction, now in progress, of labourers hitherto employed on the public works, has claimed the attention of this Committee.

It is apprehended that many who are dismissed will not immediately find means of procuring food, by wages earned elsewhere, and that the measures of relief provided under the Act 10 Vic. cap. 7, cannot in all cases be brought to bear so quickly as may be required.

In order to encourage and enable them to work on their own allotments of land, some immediate steps for supplying food under careful regulations, to the discharged labourers and their families, may be necessary; and it is earnestly urged on all who are engaged in measures of public relief, to endeavour to mitigate the increased suffering which may be expected during the transition from old to new arrangements, with vigour and promptitude.

This Committee is desirous to encourage well directed efforts for this object, by renewing their grants on a scale proportioned to the means at their disposal, in cases where local funds are insufficient.

They would especially recommend those who have received from them grants of rice, for distribution in a cooked state, to be prompt and liberal in their disposal of it. Care must be taken, however, that none but the *really destitute* receive it gratuitously. In connexion with the treatment of diseases now so fearfully prevalent, and the preservation of the health of those who have heretofore been insufficiently supplied with food, or consuming unwholesome kinds, it is strongly urged on all who provide food for the poor, to consider whether they can serve them more effectually, than by promoting the consumption of properly cooked rice.

In offering additional grants of money and food, where they may be thus required, it is to be clearly understood:—

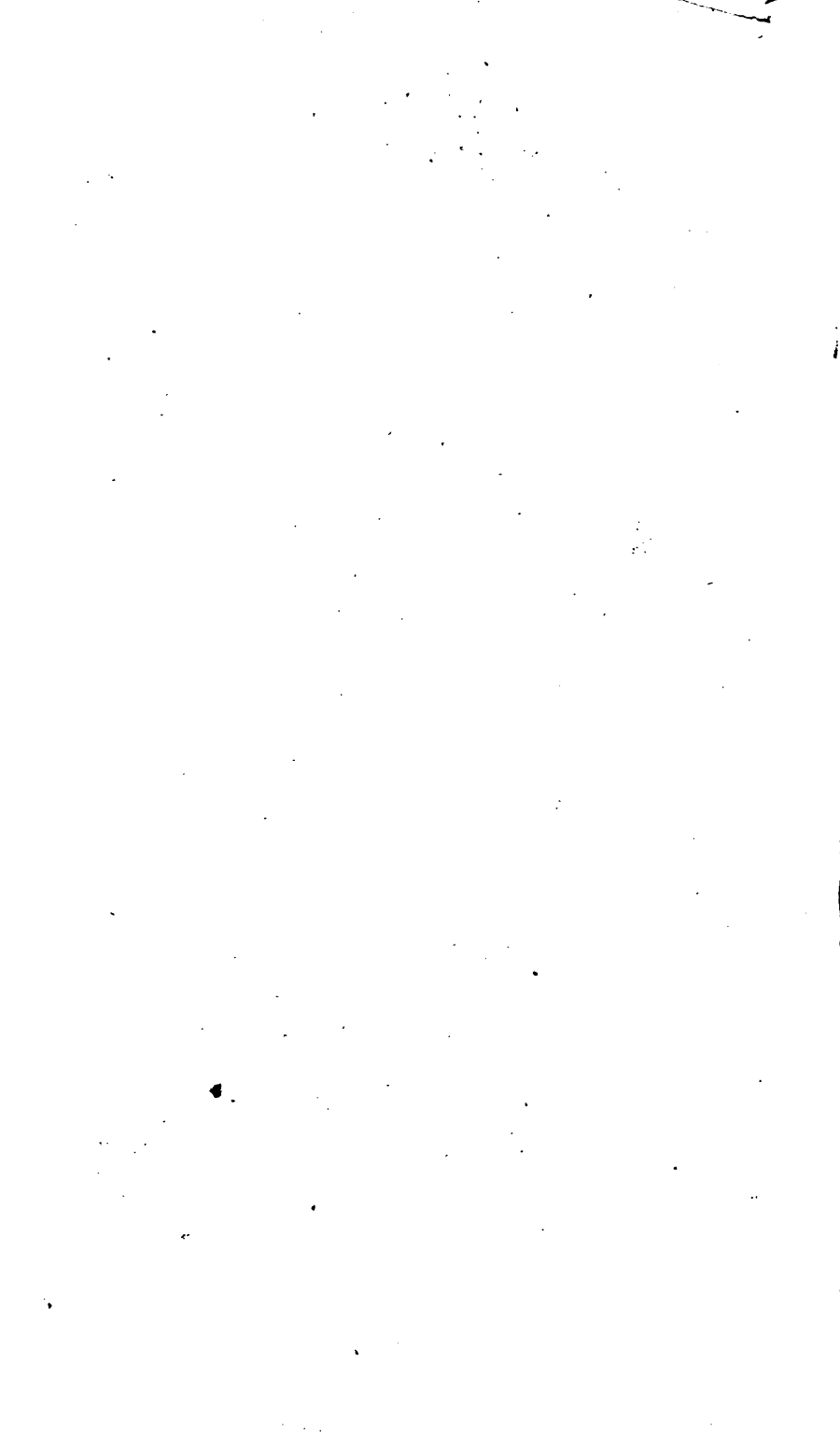
1st. That parties applying for renewed assistance should furnish proof of former supplies having been faithfully and judiciously distributed; and

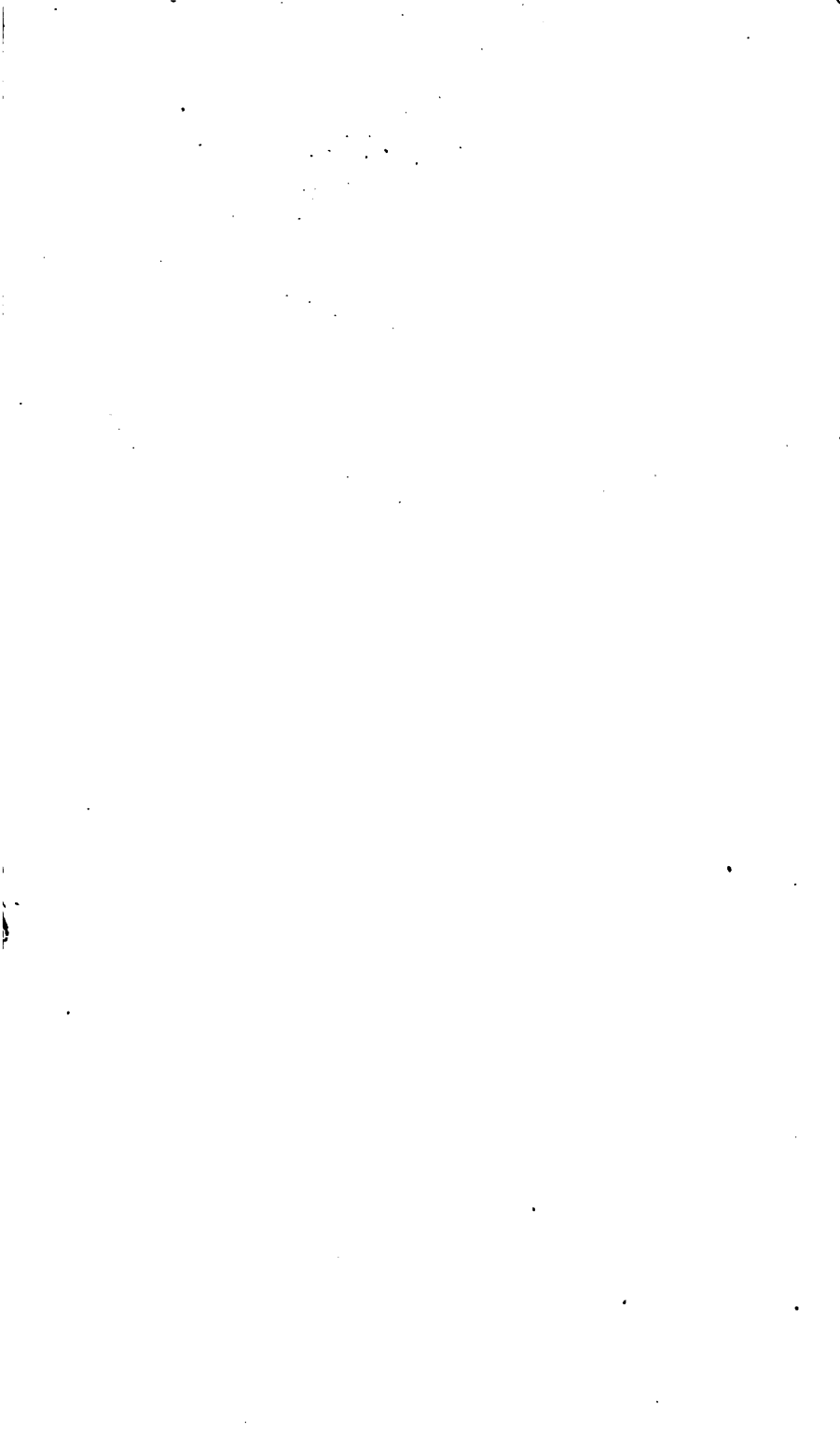
2ndly. That there are not available local resources to meet the exigency.

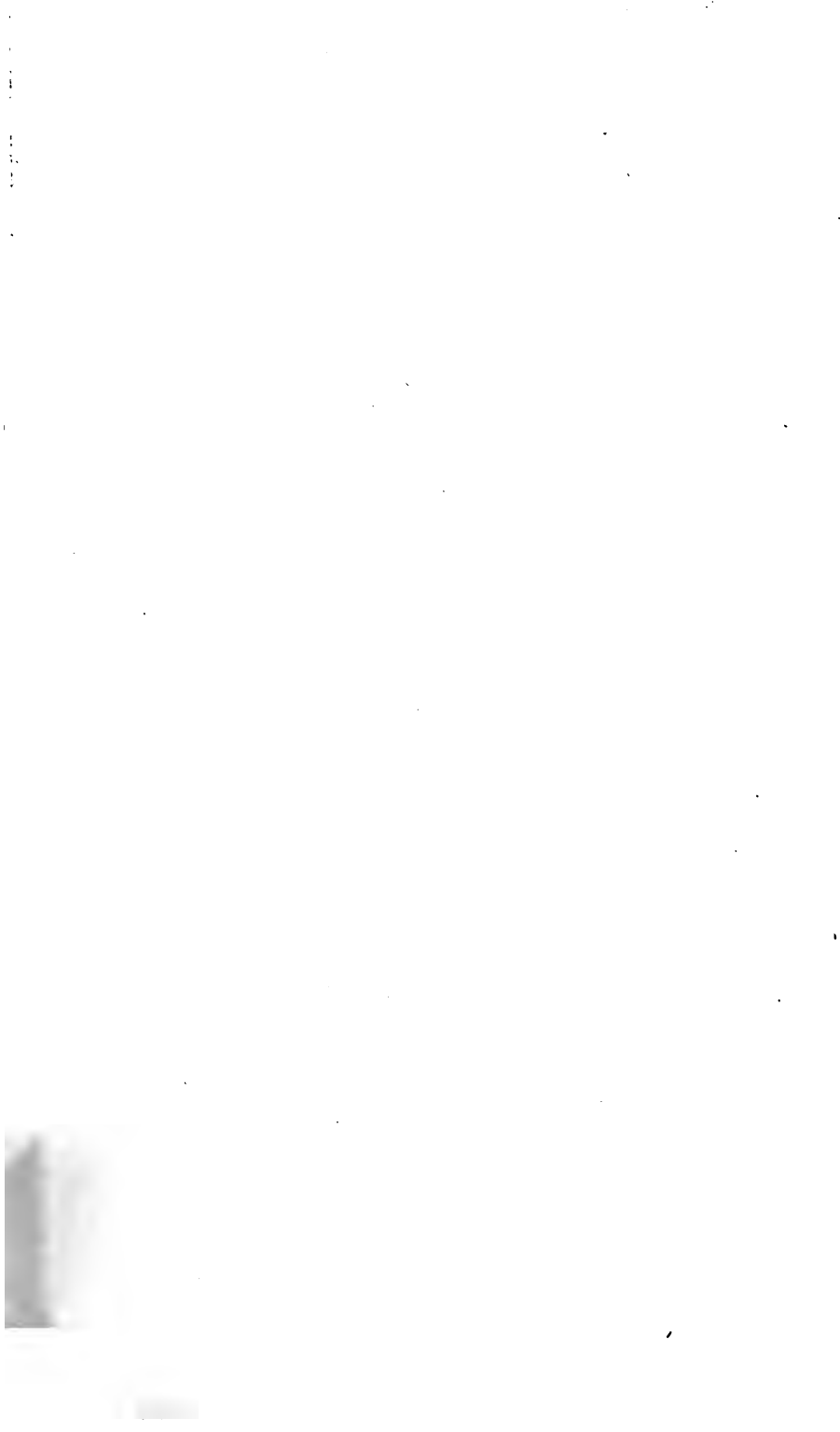
It is proper to state that this Committee has been chiefly prompted to make this offer of co-operation and help, in the present emergency, in consideration of considerable additional means being now entrusted to them by their friends in America, and through the munificence of the citizens at large in many parts of the United States, for whose seasonable assistance, under Divine Providence, it will doubtless be felt that the grateful acknowledgments of the suffering poor of Ireland are eminently due.

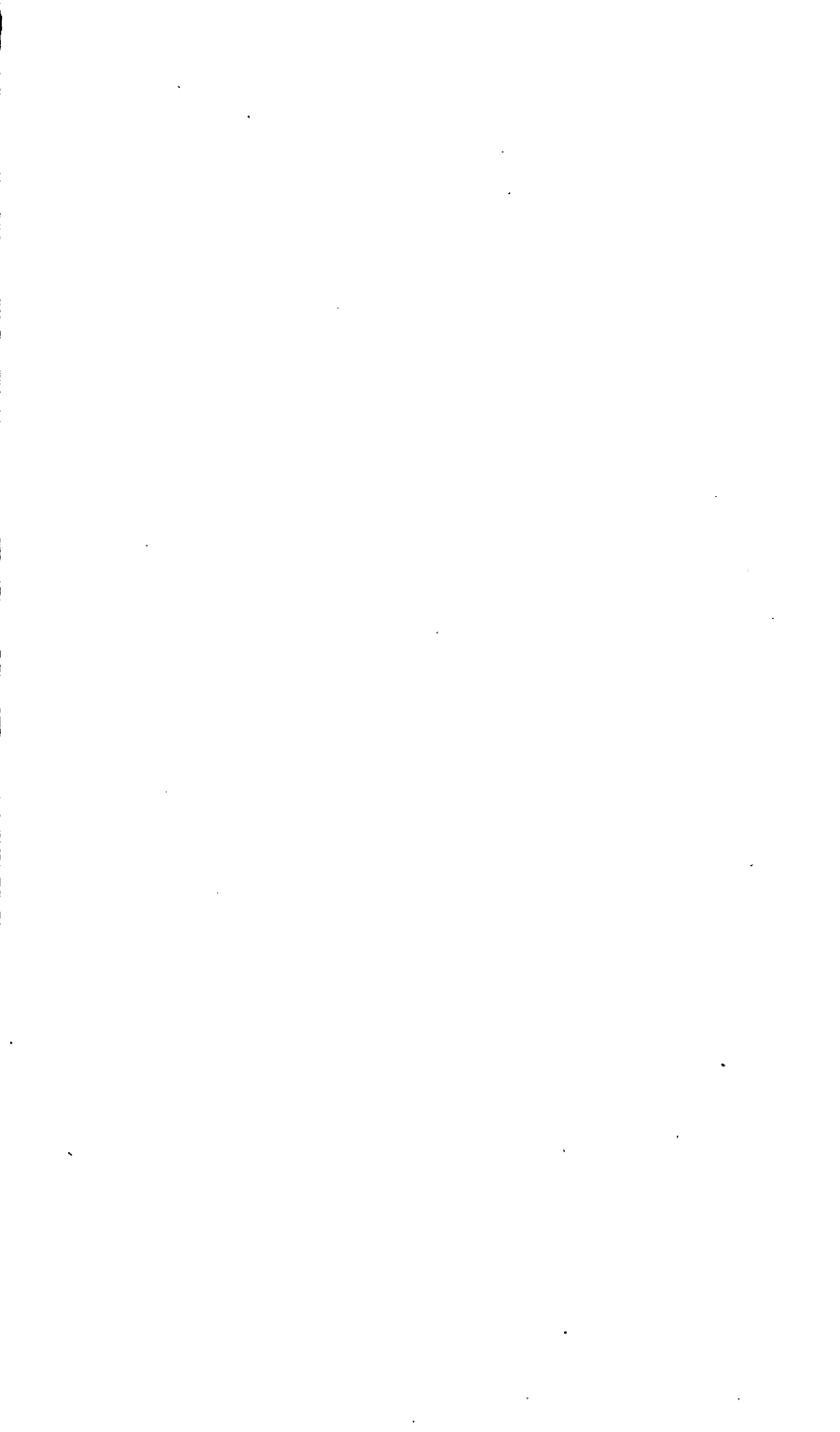
By order of the Committee,

JOSEPH BEWLEY, }
JONATHAN PIM, } *Secretaries.*













3 2044 018 710 244

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED
AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS
NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY
ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF
OVERDUE NOTICES DOES NOT
EXEMPT THE BORROWER FROM
OVERDUE FEES.

WIDENER
BOOK
CANCELLED
MAR 15 1989
MAR 1989
2948532

WIDENER
WIDENER
OCT 23 2002
FEB 10 2003
CANCELLED
BOOK DUE

WIDENER
BOOK
CANCELLED
MAR 2 1989
2961989
265

WIDENER
WIDENER
SEP 10 1996
MAY 30 1996
CANCELLED
BOOK DUE

WIDENER
WIDENER
OCT 19 1995
OCT 20 1995

JAN 93 72 H

